

been deposited. The collection comprised approximately 250,000 specimens, representing in the North American field alone almost all known members of those orders in that fauna, in a number of cases the representation of the species being all known to exist in any collection. The number of species from the whole world represented by single types was 1369, with in addition approximately 2000 species by paratypes. The whole series filled 2400 Academy standard glass-top cabinet drawers, contained in 147 metal cases, all of which, originally supplied by Mr. Hebard, were presented with the collection.

As forty-three years constitutes by far the greater part of an adult life, the personal friendship of, and association with, Morgan Hebard formed a very vital and inseparable segment of my own days during the years which have passed. The memories of the many days spent together in the laboratory across adjoining desks, in desert heat or on mountain slopes, will always remain fresh, inspiring and treasured. All those who knew him well have lost a charming, kindly and brilliant associate. The loss to American entomology is also great, for there has gone from us a keen, logical and penetrating mind, a gentleman and a scholar, whose years in the field and in the laboratory brought high position in his field of work to his name and to his intellectual home, in which, as his work drew to a close, he placed the results of his labors.

JAMES A. G. REHN

A New Genus and Species of Buprestidae from Southern California (Coleoptera) *

By WILLIAM F. BARR, University of Idaho

The apparently new genus and species of the family Buprestidae, tribe Buprestini described below, has been in the writer's collection for several years, having been represented by only a single specimen. Attempts have been made on several occasions to secure additional material, but with little success. It is now

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felt that this new genus and species should be made known, in view of the fact that Knull¹ has recently described a remarkable new genus which also belongs in the Buprestini. Thus, these new genera becoming known at approximately the same time may help to throw new light on the relationships of the genera of North American Buprestidae.

Appreciation is expressed to J. N. Knull who has been most helpful by comparing specimens with material in his collection and to R. G. Dahl who presented the specimen, here described, to the writer.

Genus **TRICHINORHIPIS** new

Small, rather broad, somewhat convex. *Head* of moderate size; eyes widely separated, rather large, elliptical and vertical; antennae eleven-segmented, attaining hind margin of pronotum, rather densely clothed with fine, short, erect pale hairs, first and second segments feebly swollen, clavate, third segment narrowly elongate, clavate, segments four to ten flabellate, rami increasing in length to sixth segment, then slightly decreasing in length, rami arising from near apex of fourth and fifth segments, at apex of remaining segments, eleventh segment elongate, slender; maxillary palpus with last segment rather elongate, conical, apex pointed; mentum corneous, narrowly rounded in front. *Pronotum* much broader than long, convex, without evident lateral margins; sides widest slightly behind middle, evenly rounded, feebly sinuate at base; surface reticulate. *Scutellum* small, triangular. *Elytra* as broad as pronotum, covering abdomen except for pygidium, sides feebly sinuate; apices separately rounded; surface of each elytron with nine rows of rather coarse punctures forming striae which are somewhat sinuate, roughened at base and apex. *Undersurface* with the sides of metasternum nearly convex, lacking a large hairy depression; hind coxae triangular, posterior margin strongly oblique, somewhat arcuate, basal segment of hind tarsus as long as the three following segments.

Genotype: *Trichinorhipis knulli* new species.

¹ KNULL, J. N. 1947. Ohio Journal of Science, 47 (2): 69.

This genus belongs in the peculiar *Xenorhipis* group of the tribe Buprestini, which in the United States has contained, until the present, but two genera, *Xenorhipis* and *Hesperorhipis*. *Trichinorhipis* is apparently more closely related to the latter, but may be readily separated from both by being broader, having the pronotum broadly and evenly rounded at the sides and lacking lateral margins, having the sides of the metasternum nearly convex, having the last segment of the maxillary palpus distinctly pointed at the apex and by having the pubescent male antennae flabellate from the fourth segment.

Trichinorhipis knulli new species

Male: Form rather robust; black with large, conspicuous ivory elytral markings, feebly shining. *Head* convex, rather coarsely and shallowly reticulate, sparsely clothed with short, semi-recumbent silvery hairs, antennae flabellate from fourth segment, testaceous at base, gradually becoming darker towards apex, rami dark; clypeus narrow, broadly and shallowly emarginate in front. *Pronotum* convex, wider in front than at base, surface coarsely, shallowly reticulate, moderately clothed with short, semi-recumbent silvery hairs; front margin feebly bisinuate, median lobe broadly rounded; sides broadly and evenly rounded, widest slightly behind middle, feebly sinuate at hind angles which are somewhat angulate; hind margin very slightly bisinuate. *Scutellum* finely punctured, glabrous. *Elytra* broadly bilobed in front, not broader than pronotum, covering abdomen except for pygidium; humeri obsolete, humeral angles obtusely rounded; sides feebly sinuate to apical fourth, then abruptly and arcuately rounded to apices which are separately rounded and serrate; sutural margins slightly divergent behind middle; surface with a broad ivory band extending from in front of basal fourth to apical fourth of elytra, narrowly interrupted at suture, front margin broadly bilobed, hind margin irregularly truncate, basal and apical black areas feebly tumid; striae consisting of sinuate rows of deep, moderate-sized punctures, most conspicuous on ivory band, interstrial spaces rather finely and irregularly punctured on basal and apical black areas giving these areas a roughened appearance, interstrial spaces of ivory

band not conspicuously punctured, pubescence sparse, consisting of rows of very short, erect silvery hairs. *Undersurface* with prosternum irregularly reticulate, very sparsely pubescent, front margin nearly truncate; metasternum irregularly reticulate, convex, with a small feeble depression along the sides at outer margin of hind coxae, glabrous; abdomen swollen, finely, sparsely, asperately punctured, rather sparsely clothed with short, semi-recumbent silvery hairs, hind margin of last sternite broadly rounded. Length: 3.8 mm. Width: 1.3 mm.

Holotype, male from Painted Canyon, Riverside County California, June 21, 1940, collected by R. G. Dahl, who swept it from a small, dead, unidentified desert shrub at night. Type in the writer's collection.

This species is named after J. N. Knull as a slight token of appreciation for the many favors offered and the valuable assistance given to the writer during this and previous studies on Buprestidae.

No difficulty should be encountered in separating *T. knulli* from other species in the *Xenorhipis* group. Its shape and markings plus the generic characteristics already mentioned should be amply sufficient to prevent its being confused with any known species which it may superficially resemble.

New Species of *Agrilus* with Notes (Buprestidae and Eucnemidae)

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***Agrilus cochisei* n. sp.** Figs. 1 and 2

Male. Form, size and color of *A. malvastri* Fishr., color bronze above and beneath; each elytron with distinct pubescent stripe near suture.

Head convex, slight depression on vertex; surface finely punctate, front densely pubescent; antennae short, when laid along side, extending little beyond anterior angles of pronotum, serrate from fifth segment.

Pronotum wider than long, wider in front than at rear,